

Proceedings of the Sandusky Co. Teachers' Association.

This Association, according to previous notice, met in the basement of the M. E. Church, in Fremont, on Thursday, March 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting was called to order by I. W. Booth, who nominated Rev. W. J. Wells as temporary Chairman, who took the seat. J. W. Hiett and J. W. Bush were appointed Vice Presidents. I. A. Ward and G. W. Glick, Secretaries. The meeting was then opened by reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures and prayer, by the President.

The object of the meeting of the Association was then briefly stated by I. W. Booth, who remarked that it was for the purpose of holding a Teachers' Institute and to form a permanent organization Teachers' Association in Sandusky Co., by adopting a Constitution and By-Laws. He also spoke of the importance of such Associations, Teachers' Institutes, &c. The meeting then proceeded to the appointing of a committee for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and By-Laws, which resulted in the appointment of the following gentlemen and ladies, viz: Messrs. I. W. Booth, W. G. Walker, J. W. Hiett, and Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss S. Downs and Miss Kreidler.

On motion of I. W. Booth the meeting adjourned to take up the regular exercises of the Institute, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met agreeably to adjournment. The afternoon exercises consisted in Reading and Mental Arithmetic, conducted by I. W. Booth. Some of the teachers read very well, some well, some poorly, and some very poorly. In Mental Arithmetic, some were rather apt, and some were "rather not apt." After a few remarks by Messrs. Glick and Hiett, Esq., of Fremont, the Institute adjourned to meet at the Court House at 7 o'clock, P. M., to listen to the remarks of Mr. Booth on the New School Law.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at the Court House at 7 o'clock. The President being absent, Vice President Hiett took the Chair. Mr. Booth then proceeded to speak of the merits and demerits of the New School Law, which called out an animated and interesting discussion on the part of Messrs. J. F. Price, Glick, Nestlerod, Booth and others; after which, on motion of Mr. Price, the Institute adjourned to meet in the basement of the M. E. Church, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute met agreeably to adjournment, and was opened by reading and prayer, by the President. The following was the order of the exercises for the forenoon: A drill in English Grammar, conducted by C. C. Nestlerod, a lesson in Geography, by W. G. Walker, a drill in Orthography, by J. W. Bush, a lecture on Physiology, by I. W. Booth, and a drill in Reading, by Miss S. Downs. After the above-named exercises were gone through with, on motion, it was unanimously resolved, That the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws, be required to report at the afternoon session. Mr. Bush then motioned that the President appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Association and Institute, which carried. The President then appointed the following gentlemen and ladies, viz: Messrs. J. W. Bush, G. W. Glick, Miss Jane Treat, and Miss Mary R. Seaman.

On motion of Mr. Hiett, the Institute adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met agreeably to adjournment. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, being called on to report, reported the following, which were unanimously received and adopted:

PREAMBLE.

We, the Teachers of Sandusky county, in order to better advance our own interest, and that of universal education—do ordain and establish the following Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE 1st. This Association shall be known by the name of "The Sandusky County Teachers' Association."

ARTICLE 2d. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice President in each township of the county, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of five persons.

ARTICLE 3d. The duties of the President shall be to preside at all regular meetings of the Association—to preserve good order, and decide all questions of dispute that may arise, pertaining to parliamentary rules.

ARTICLE 4th.

The duties of the Vice Presidents shall be, to preside at township meetings in their respective townships, to preside at regular meetings of the Association, when called upon by the members present, to do so.

ARTICLE 5th.

The duty of the Secretary shall be, to keep a faithful record of all the regular proceedings of the Association, and to carefully preserve all papers of importance belonging to the same.

ARTICLE 6th.

The duties of the Treasurer shall be, to receive and collect all moneys due the Association, and pay out the same, by order of the Association.

ARTICLE 7th.

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be, to call meetings of the Association, manage Teachers' Institutes and all business of the Association not assigned to the other officers.

ARTICLE 8th.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be Corresponding Secretary of the Association.

ARTICLE 9th.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

- Any gentleman may become a member of this Association, by signing its Constitution and By-Laws, and paying into the treasury of the same, one dollar.
- Any lady may become a member of the Association by signing the Constitution and By-Laws of the same.
- Any member of the Association may be suspended or expelled, for improper conduct, or delinquency, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting of the Association.
- Any member of the Association who shall be guilty of using profane or indecent language at any meeting of the Association, shall be forthwith expelled.
- Any member who shall, hereafter, at any meeting of the Association, resort to political discussion, be deemed out of order, and upon

being called to order by the presiding officer of said meeting, shall take his seat, and upon refusal to do so, shall be expelled from said Association.

6. The officers of this Association shall be elected by ballot, annually.

After the above Constitution and By-Laws were accepted and adopted, the following gentlemen and ladies became members of the Association:

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| I. W. Booth,
J. F. Price,
B. F. Lewis,
J. N. Smith,
J. W. Hiett,
A. D. Wiles,
Nathan West,
A. W. Howe,
Drury P. Bush,
Lewis E. Remsburg,
W. J. Wells,
S. Treat, Jr.,
W. G. Walker,
T. P. Finckrock,
G. W. Glick,
Chas. L. Glick,
John Heaton,
Maria H. Harmon. | I. A. Ward,
Sarah Stahl,
Delvin A. Frary,
J. B. Booth,
Sarah Camfield,
Anna L. Emerson,
Sarah D. Ball,
Mary Simpkins,
Mary L. Chambers,
Emily E. Wilson,
Sarah G. Downs,
Emeline O. Hill,
Charity A. Moore,
Mary K. Seaman,
Jane E. Treat,
Lucinda Cowden,
Martha J. Smith,
Maria H. Harmon. |
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The following persons were then elected officers of the Association for the term of one year:

W. J. Wells—President.

Vice Presidents.

J. W. Hiett, of Ballville township,
J. F. Price, of Sandusky
W. G. Walker, of Rice
Orland Mechem, of York
Nathan West, of Green Creek tp.,
H. B. Lang, of Jackson tp.,
Chas. Jackson, of Townsend tp.
I. W. Booth—Secretary.
Benjamin Lewis—Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

I. W. Booth, Chairman, Samuel Treat, J. N. Smith, Miss S. Downs, Miss J. Treat.

The Institute then adjourned to meet at the Court House at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute met at the Court House, at 7 o'clock, agreeably to adjournment. The President being absent, Vice President Bush took the Chair. After Mr. I. A. Ward, Esq., had delivered a very interesting, instructive, and scientific lecture, on the Earth and her Satellite, I. W. Booth offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, we teachers and others, members of the "Sandusky County Teachers' Association," composed of both Democrats and Whigs, believing that politics should have nothing to do with the electing of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, as it is a matter which concerns all alike—THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THE STATE—Democrats, Whigs, and Free Soilers—the rich and the poor, the high and the low—and whereas, the people of Ohio, have a self-sacrificing champion, "a bright and shining light," an untiring advocate of Common Schools, in Lorin Andrews—therefore,

Resolved, That we will give him our votes, and do all in our power to secure his election to the office of State Commissioner of Common Schools.

After a long and warm discussion on the resolution, the Institute adjourned to renew the discussion on the following morning at 8 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

Institute met agreeably to adjournment. By the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, the discussion of Mr. Booth's resolution was postponed until 10 o'clock. The resolution was offered by Mr. J. W. Hiett, and reads as follows:

Whereas, those opposed to the resolution offered by Mr. Booth on last evening, occupied most of the time devoted to the discussion of the resolution—and whereas, Mr. Booth's motives in offering the resolution, were very severely criticised by the opposition, and he had no opportunity of defending himself on last evening—therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Booth have, at 10 o'clock, the privilege of making his defence, and that at 11 o'clock, we take a vote on the resolution.

Mr. Nestlerod then gave the Institute a drill in Orthography, and Mr. Booth a lecture on Geography. Mr. Booth then made his speech in defence of his resolution, and his motives in offering it. T. P. Finckrock, Esq., spoke against the passage of the resolution; G. W. Glick, Esq., and J. Heaton, Esq., in favor of its passage—after which the question being called for, the resolution passed by 21 to 5. Five females voted for the resolution—none against it.

The Institute then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at 12 o'clock, P. M. The Committee on Resolutions being called on to report, reported the following, which were received and adopted:

Resolved, That we as teachers of the common schools of Sandusky county, hail the organization of the Teachers' Association of said county as the dawning of a new era in the advancement of educational interests.

2. That we consider the perpetuity of the free institutions of our country depends upon a judicious and more thorough education of the youth, physically, mentally and morally.

3. That upon the teacher devolves the task and responsibility of moulding the youthful mind, and directing the thoughts in a proper channel.

4. That we as teachers will do all within our power to improve ourselves and each other.

5. That we will, as teachers, encourage and enforce a strict morality in the pupils committed to our charge.

6. That common school celebrations are very useful in promoting the cause of education, and that we will do all we can to encourage them.

7. That we believe children in schools can be governed, except in extreme cases, by moral suasion.

8. That we believe it to be the imperative duty of school officers and parents, to visit the schools in their own districts frequently.

9. That we will, as teachers, do all we can to encourage the building of good school houses throughout the different counties.

10. That we hail with pleasure the passage of the new school law, although objectionable in some of its features, yet believing that if carried into effect, it will do much to advance the cause of common school education.

11. That the members of this Institute tender their thanks to the citizens of Fremont for their hospitality during the session of the Institute.

12. That each teacher should take at least one educational paper, and that our Journal of Education is worthy of support, it should be found in the house of every practical teacher.

13. That we tender our thanks to the Trustees of the Methodist E. Church, for the use of their house.

J. W. Bush,
C. Glick,
Miss J. Treat,
Miss M. K. Seaman,
Committee.

After the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee, Mr. Nestlerod gave, in behalf of the teachers of Sandusky county, an invitation to the teachers of Sandusky county to attend the Teachers' Association, to be held at Tiffin City, on the 31st of the present month. Mr. Booth being called on by the Institute, gave a short address on the importance of teachers being well qualified for the high and responsible profession of teaching, &c. On motion of I. A. Ward, Esq., the Institute adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

"Live Babies."

This is the age of immensely elongated Beets, enormous Squashes, prodigious Pumpkins and extraordinary-sized Eggs. Every thing is "huge," now a-days. A "Beet" weighing less than four thousand pounds is voted "small potatoes," and a porker not able to make half a ton kick the beam is set down as no porker at all. Everybody is bound to raise the biggest calf, or the largest head of cabbage—the largest corn-cob, or the heaviest "murfy." Cut so long as this spirit of rivalry was confined to the growing of vegetables or the raising of double-headed calves, it was to be endured. Of late, however, the thing has taken a new start. Witness the following from the Sandusky Register:

"We are credibly informed that there is a real live, kicking baby up street, two days old which weighed seventeen pounds at its birth! The 'oldest inhabitant' never saw the like, but says: 'It is in keeping' with our commercial growth, and it would not be at all surprising if we should beat it next year."

"Shade of Daniel Lambert!" said we to ourselves, "think of that! A Sandusky baby weighing seventeen pounds, and expectation held out by a 'reliable paper' that even such a monstrous baby will be the best next year!" For the first time in our life we really despaired of the Republic. We had serious thoughts of migrating to Patagonia or Brobdingnag.

We checked the offending sheet into the "waste paper basket," and picked up the Knickerbocker in the hope of finding something to soothe our irritated feelings, when the first paragraph that met my eye was the following:

"The wife of one our cartmen, on the corner of State street, presented her husband with a bouncing boy the other morning, weighing 19 lbs. Almost big enough to drive a cart."

"Almost big enough to drive a cart!"—yes we should think so. *nineteen pounds!*—What is this world—and especially Albany—coming to? And does the Knickerbocker approve of such a proceeding? Does it attempt any excuse for it? Will public opinion sanction this thing? We trust not. Once get Yankee emulation thoroughly excited, in this line, and we shall be horrified, every day, with stories of enormous babies. It won't do. This thing must be put down. The public won't stand it. It won't stand it. And if the editors of the Register and Knickerbocker have had no more regard for the sensibilities of the public than to chronicle such cases, we hope the next they may have to record may be one of their own.—*Rough Notes.*

If the poorhouse has any terror for you, never buy what you don't want. Before you pay three cents for a jewsharp, see if you can't make just as pleasant a noise by whistling, for which nature furnishes the machinery. And before you pay seven dollars for a figured vest, young man, find out whether your lady love would not be just as glad to see you in a plain one that cost just half the money. If she wouldn't, let her crank her own wheels and buy her own clothes. When you see a man paying five dollars for a Frenchified toy that a philosophic Yankee baby will pull to pieces in five minutes, the chances are that he will live long enough to realize how many cents there are in a dollar; and if he don't he is sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow. When a man asks you to buy that for which you have no use, no matter how cheap it is, don't say yes until you are sure some one wants it at an advance. Money burns in some folk's pockets, and makes such a peckly hole, that everything that is put in drops through past finding.

EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—The war waged by Great Britain against the King of Burmah has offered another excuse for that country to extend its already colossal Empire in the East. The Washington Union has received, from an authentic source, the copy of a decree of the Governor general of British India, annexing to the British dominions in that region the large and populous province of Pegu—the southern and most important portion of the Burmese Empire. This decree was promulgated on the 20th of December, 1852, from the quarter-deck of Her Majesty's ship Fox, off the city of Rangoon. The northern limit of this new addition to the British Indian possession has not yet been defined, but the line of demarcation may be anticipated as running along, or being near to, the 13th parallel of north latitude including the captured city of Prome, and extended across the whole country to the mountain frontier of Siam. The annexed territory includes the several outlets of the Burmese river, and all the other large rivers; afforded easy communication not only with Ava and the whole northern Burmah, but extended to the borders of the Chinese dominions, thus under British rule, opening a direct trade with the most densely populated country on the globe.—*Albany Register.*

HABITS.—Like the flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change. No single action creates, however it may exhibit a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion acting upon the elements of mischief which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

A merchant entering his store one morning found his boy Bobby, attempting to throw all sorts of summer-sets, and kicking up as great a rumpus as a great town caucus. "What are you doing?" asked the merchant looking astonished at the wild evolutions of the boy. "Obbliging my girl," replied the almost exhausted youth. "She's writ me a letter, and at the bottom of the page she says—'turn over and oblige,' and I've been going it for more'n half an hour."

THE JOURNAL:

FREMONT, OHIO.

I. W. BOOTH EDITOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
of Richland.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. DACKUS,
of Cuyahoga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE,
of Cheltenham.

State Commissioner of Common Schools.

We see the papers of Ohio, have a great deal to say about the State Commissioner of Common Schools; and from which we learn that the Democrats are determined to nominate a man of the party, and as a Democrat of our village said a few days since, without reference to the morality of the man—without reference to his claims upon the PEOPLE OF THE STATE—without reference to his ability to fill the office, but with reference to his influence in his party. Now, if the Democratic party are so abominably corrupt, and so lost to all sense of honor and right, as to nominate some rotten-hearted politician, or some utterly unqualified for the office, we hope the Whig party will not be so stupid as to follow the ruinous and outrageous example, but leave the nomination to the teachers and to the PEOPLE. If, after what L. Andrews has done for the schools of the State, the PEOPLE forget him, or cast him aside for some MERE PARTY MAN—if after he has rendered himself the Horace Mann of the West, and by his untiring exertions, and sacrifice of his time and property, done more for the schools of Ohio than any forty men have done, he is sacrificed at the unholy shrine of PARTY, by the PEOPLE OF OHIO—AMERICAN CITIZENS—then, is our free State near its death and damnation.

New School Law.

There has some good come out of modern Nazareth, in the form of a New School Law. But the scribes and Pharisees, (or certain Democrats, and the Roman Catholics) are determined to crucify it before the eyes of all the people—and bury it in the sepulcher of all that is good—human depravity.

A certain man of Nazareth, whose name is SAM, sworn enemy to everything that tends to enlighten and elevate the people, and an uncompromising friend and advocate of every measure that has a tendency to keep them in blissful ignorance, has already borne false witness against the New School Law. There are other false witnesses who stand ready to testify, and for much less than thirty pieces of silver. What weight this kind of testimony will have with the judges—the people, is yet to be seen.

Though the Law is objectionable in some of its features, still, it is by far, the best school Law, we have ever had in Ohio, and we hope the PEOPLE will sustain it, until we shall have a better one, at least.

J. M. Ashley, of Toledo, advertises Drugs, Medicines, Groceries, &c. See advertisement.

See J. Barnhart, Jr.'s advertisement of Pianos and Saxes. Rooms in Dayton, Ohio.

Prof. D. is now delivering a very interesting and instructive course of lectures, at the Court House, on the subject of Astronomy; his lectures are truly of very high merit. Prof. D. is a gentleman and possesses an extensive knowledge of the sublime science he so ably discusses.

Miss "Laola" writes excellent poetry.

We will be pleased to hear from her at any time. Will Miss "Laola" be very careful to punctuate her pieces just as she desires to have them punctuated, as our boys generally follow copy.

The Boston Pilot (Catholic), expresses its opinion of young America. Referring to the appointments of the President, &c., it says: "Now, this catastrophe of throwing young America overboard is not a little gratifying. The nasty little clique of the Democratic Review had been all along claiming General Pierce as their property, as Falstaff claimed Prince Henry. And the discomfiture of the old villain when Henry, become King, refused to notice him, may serve to picture the dismay of the little den of apostates whom the President, it seems, has determined to put down. May his arm be firm and strong."

This is very complimentary to such politicians as flourish in Ohio. It explains the reasons why they don't get any important appointments.

The canal from Toledo to Cincinnati is open and boats are now making regular trips, why is that death upon the Ohio canal? The latitude is the same.

Mr. Booth.

A few weeks ago when you were simply required to lend the influence of your paper to the suppression of intemperance in this place, you came out in a very severe article, because you were a newcomer, a stranger, and not acquainted with the people; and that, therefore the request made of you was unreasonable. Soon after this an article, in favor of the traffic, was presented to you for publication over the signature of Clarendon. You published it, and in the same paper requested a reply to it, repeating what you had before assured, that your columns were open only for what was suitable for publication. Under this invitation, and not supposing that your paper was to be the vehicle for liars and blackguards, I complied with your request, and sent in a reply free from all abuse and personality, and which you judged proper for publication—whereupon you gave it a place in your paper.

Last week, by some strange operation of your social facilities, you found that you were not so great a stranger, but that you could admit to the columns of your paper a lengthy communication of the vilest abuse, a complete tissue of falsehood, misrepresentation and blackguardism, against a citizen of twenty years residence here, and at the request of a grog-vender, a man who is daily and hourly violating the law. I have no complaint, however, to make against him. I knew him incapable of anything more decent, for I have long known, that as a liar and a blackguard, he is immensely my superior, and I had not the least intention of pitting myself against him in that capacity; but I think I have good reason to complain of you, and I put it to you, as a man, to answer whether you consider that you have treated me right, as one man should treat another against whom he can allege nothing—whether you think you have conducted with that consistency with which you should have acted, and whether you have maintained the pledge you gave as an editor. If you can answer this in the affirmative, and maintain that your course as an editor, wielding a public press, is right and justifiable in this matter, I have nothing more to say, I am content. But if not, I shall expect that public acknowledgment from you, through the columns of your paper, which is due to me, and I humbly conceive to yourself. You can publish this with comments or without, or you can let it alone, as your own fancy shall dictate.

I am sir, your most obedient servant,

B. J. BARLETT.

Friend Bartlett, we have not time to attend to your case this week, but we hope to have next week. We know that John behaved very severely, and that you have not the ability to answer him to your satisfaction, John being much your superior as a writer, and hence, we do not wonder that you should, in your bitter chagrin, give vent to your deep indignation and spleen upon us.

Letter from I. J. Allen, Esq.

At our request, Mr. Smyth has permitted us to lay before our readers the following interesting letter from Mr. Allen who is to deliver an address before our city schools on Friday next. Mr. Allen is a fine writer, an eloquent speaker and the subject of his address will prove interesting to all.—*Toledo Blade.*

MANSFIELD, Feb. 24, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your very kind and complimentary note of the 25th inst. came duly to hand, and permit me here to express my thanks for your kind remembrance of me from an acquaintance so brief and accidental as ours at Wiloughby necessarily was.

Your polite invitation to visit you in Toledo on the 11th proximo has received my consideration; and after consulting the Court-list, and my professional engagements, I find nothing, so far as at present advised, to prevent my acceptance of your invitation; and will accordingly *Deo volente*, be with you as desired.

Such occasions as the one present, always cultivate the warmest feeling and deepest interest of my mind; for the reason that of all public questions, the subject of popular education lies nearest to my heart. And I never look upon the joyous pupil of our Common Schools, without reflecting upon the period of my own boyhood, when with only \$— (the paring gift of my mother) between me and utter destitution, I left my childhood's home, and unknown presented myself as a student in the halls of a college with only one request, i. e. to be permitted to labor and to learn!

My request was most kindly met, and I did labor and learn. And ever since, the Common school room, where I first imbibed a fondness for learning, has been held in my estimation as a sacred spot—*as holy ground.* Hence you will not be surprised that I accept your flattering invitation with a degree of alacrity almost amounting to eagerness; and so far from imposing upon you the reputation of my address at Wiloughby, I shall take great pleasure in making such preparation as time and circumstances will permit upon the topic suggested in your letter now before me.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC J. ALLEN.

Rev. A. SMYTH.

THE WIFE'S UNIVERSAL RIVAL.—It must ever be born in mind that man's love, even in his happiest exercise, is not like woman's; for while she employs herself through every hour in fondly weaving one beloved image into all her thoughts, he gives to her comparatively few of his, and these perhaps nearer the love's best. It is a wise beginning, then, for every married woman to make up her mind to be forgotten through the greater part of every day; to make up her mind to many rivals, too, in her husband's attentions, though not in his love; and among these I would mention one whose claim it would be folly to dispute, since no remonstrances or representations on her part will ever be able to render less attractive the charms of this competitor—I mean the newspaper, of whose absorbing interest some wives are weak enough to evince a sort of childish jealousy, when they ought rather to congratulate themselves that their most formidable rival is one of paper.—*Mrs. Ellis' Wives of England.*

Mrs. FILLMORE and Mrs. CARR are dead.

For the Journal.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, was in a specially complimentary mood when he wrote the following. There is, probably, quite as much truth as poetry in it, however:

"Col. Wm. H. Polk, or, to speak of him as every body speaks of him, 'Bill Polk,' is trying to induce Mr. Pierce to appoint him Minister to Lima. Bill is looking up. He was once glad to have the office of 'Charged' Affairs. By the way, when he was 'Charged' to Paris, he spent a large portion of his time in Paris. If he were to go as minister to Lima, he would spend his time just where he could get the best liquors on the best terms. He has a very decided turn for the most inspiring beverages. As long as he lives, he must have a glass of good brandy for his neighbor, and when he dies a clause will probably be found in his will, directing that his body shall be embalmed in another cask."

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph states the double track of this Road will be laid entirely through it whole length by the first of August next.

The steamers on the North River, are said to be doing a large business in the way of passengers and freight.

The Louisville Times learns that General THOMAS MARSHALL, of Kentucky, was killed in a fight with one of his tenants a few days since. He was a passionate, impulsive man, but with some good traits of character. He was one of Polk's Brigadier Generals in the Mexican war.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.—For the week ending Wednesday, March 30th, the receipts of the Little Miami Railroad Company amounted to \$12,350 15. For the corresponding week in 1852, they were only \$7,825 00, showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

The trade with Brazil is about dying out. The importation in 1848 amounted to 90,000, and in 1851 to only 3,286, of which 1,000 were captured by Brazilian cruisers and declared free. During the past year, one vessel, and only one, it is said, is known to have landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Brazil, and this occurred last June.

"I wish I was a ghost, blamed if I don't," said a poor covey, the other night, as he sat soliloquizing in the cold. "They go wherever they please, toll free; they don't owe nobody nothing, and that's a comfort. Whoever heard tell of a man who had a bill against a ghost? Nobody. They never buy hats, wigs, or licker, nor has to say good or run errands, as I do. Their shirts never gets dirty nor their trousers out the knees, as ever I heard tell on. Ghosts is the only independent people I know on. I rally wish I was one."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—"Will you please to permit a lady to occupy this seat?" said a gentleman to another, the other day in a railroad car. "Is she an advocate of woman's rights?" asked the gentleman who was invited to vacate. "She is," replied he who was standing. "Well then, let her take the benefit of her doctrines, and stand up."

It is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight explaining the principles and theory of his party to a lamp post. It is also a bad sign to see a fellow lie down in the gutter, supposing it to be his bed, and commence calling a poor innocent hog all sorts of hard names, mistaking it for his wife.

Some more "things" about the "little folks," which we hear and record with pleasure.

A little girl, by name of Abby B., went recently to pass the night with Kate C.—Now Abby had been taught what Kate was not, namely, to say her prayers on going to bed at night; so after they had retired, Abby repeated the Lord's prayer until she came to, "Give us this day our daily bread," when Kate interrupted her with: "O Abby, why don't you ask for 'loaf'?" I like toast a great deal the best!"

SUETT'S JOKE.—"The candles you sold me last week were very bad," said Suett, to a tallow chandler. "Indeed, sir, I am sorry for that." "Yes, sir, do you know they burnt to the middle, and would then burn no longer?" "You surprise me; what, sir, did they go out?" "No, sir, no; they burnt shorter."

WHY DIDN'T HE WEAR SPECTACLES